colphia. The change was in consequence of Col. Meigs's visit, and will probably result in great advantage to the army, in one of the most im-

ortant branches of service.

MULES EROUGHT INTO SERVICE. One hundred mules are daily broken to harpees and handed over in teams of four to the eagoners. Eleven thousand more mules will be here within the month.

THE BROOLYN POURTEENTH'S UNIFORM. The uniform of the 14th-Brooklyn-is gradu ally turning from red to blue, which will soon be the general color of the whole army, with some

Alversity of shade. THE STEAMER KEYSTONE STATE.

The Navy Department has a dispatch from the

Rejstone State at St. Thomas. As soon as she had coaled, she proposed to pursue the Jeff. Davis, which was heard of in the second passage.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23, 1061.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TROOPS. The continued improvement of the troops in all re-

agrees is a subject of congratulation in the army as well as in Executive quarters, resulting mainly from the GUARD ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The line of the Upper Potomac is now well guarded,

and at the latest reliable accounts General Banks was all ressing on the Monneho.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. The administration of the oath of allegiance as pre

ented by Congress was a matter of interest to th derks in the Bureau of the Auditor of the Treasury he the Post-Office Department this morning. THE NEW OATH.

The following is the new outh which is being addeistered to all officebolders:

without any mental reservation or evanion whatever-orthor, that I will we land faithfully perform all the duti may be required of me by law. So lo'p me God." THE PIRATE SUMTER.

The Samter was seen on the 2d inst., in the vicinity Maturin, on the coast of Venezuela, proceeding to the windward, and it is supposed she continued he e arso through the windward passage to capture vessoled on the Governor of the Island, requesting an answer to his question whether the Sumter would gain be admitted into the port, abould she reappear be Governor, in his repty, assured him she w pot, on the ground that since she left there she hed en capturing vessels on the Main, and as he desired occupy a strict neutrality, according to his orders, he would not permit the minud to be made a starting point or the Sumter. The Copenla'so questioned the Governor in regard to other vessels under the same flag nd commission, when he stated that should another nch vessel appear, he would not according to circumcarees. The Consul adds: "I am of the opinion the Covernor has committed himself in admitting the Immter bere, and now desires to arrange the affeir." The majority of the people of Curacoa are of the same

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

According to official intelligence, the two cavalry tompanies which have been showing themselves at a safe distance from our defenses at the Chain Bridge, have withdrawn further into Virginia, and so of other Secession troops on that side of the Potomac. Their bject in thus retiring is a matter of mere speculation. it is certain, bowever, that, as during this week, our koops have been recuforced, theirs have receded. PASSPORTS.

The State Department to-day issued the following

explanatory notice:
The regulation of this Department of the 19th inst. the subject of pursports, was principally intender shock the communication of dialoyal persons with Europe. Consequently, passports will not be required to ordinary travelers on the lines of railroads from the United States which are or the British possessions. If, however, in any special case, the transit of a person and the objected to by the agent of this Government on the horder, the agent will cause such person to be detained until communication can be had with this pariment in regard to the case.
(Signed)

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

By an order issued from the Adjutant-General's Ofate, from this time until the 1st of January, 1863, regruiting officers are directed to make all their enlistments of men entering the figure army for the term roum attendard of hight for recraits is fixed at five feet at ree inches.

MORE TRAITORS DISMISSED.

According to order No. 63, Capt. Beverly H. Rob gison of the Second Cavalry, and First-Lieut. W. T. Welker of the Ordnance Department, having given roof of their disloyalty, are dismissed from the service of the United States. Assistant-Surgeon Ramseur of the Medical Staff, hav-

lag deserted to the enemy, is likewise dismissed from CHAPLAIN POST.

The Carlisle Barracks is announced as a Chaplain

VACANCIES IN VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS. \*Commanding officers of volunteer regiments will refort to the Adjutant General's Office immediately, as they occur, any vacanees which may happen in their Occinents, in order that steps may be taken to have

FROM CAIRO.

CA1RO, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861. The steamer Samuel Orr, an Evaneville and Pa-dseah mail-packet, was seized by the Rebels at Padu-sah yesterday, and taken up the Tennessee River. The ers and crew left ber and came to Cairo in skiffs. Her cargo was valued at \$20,000. It is reported that the Rebels at Paducah sent to Union City for some 64sounders for some thousand Rebels communded by Kitchell, who are reported to be at Beriton, Mo., forflying themselves. They have nine 24-pounders.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

A special dispetch to The Course of this city, from Kashville, says that Jeff. Davis has approved the act appointing two other Commissioners to Europe. Also, the act for furnishing aid to Miss our in repulling invaders, and authorizing her admission into the Confed

Ben McCulloch was complimented for the splendie plotory of his brave army in the battle at Oak Hill. Congress is considering a bill for the Sequestration Property of Alien Enemies of the Confederacy.

Congress is reported as having received dispatches by telegraph staling that the English Government has sent orders to Admiral Milne of the Gulf Squadron to see that British merchant vessels be properly protected in their ingress and egress to and from the ports in the South. High officials in Richmond are reputed to be-Heve such to be a fact.

The French Consul at Richmond has received dis patches announcing that several French war frigates have sailed for Norfolk.

Congress has called upon the Navy Department for estimate of the amount required to construct two s-boats for the defense of Momphis and the Mississippi River. a report of a buttle at Lovettsville is incorrect,

ola troops succeeding in effecting their escape

Southern passengers who have just arrived, report that martial law was to be proclaimed in Nashville to-

THE SEVENTH MAINE REGIMENT. The 7th Living Regiment would here at 5 o clock, ler, to them teri win b'all siver, at 7.

THE DAILY NEWS SEIZED AGAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug 23, 1061. By direction of Marshal Mishware, the crate of the Camden and Amboy line, containing the New-York duily papers, was examined this morning, and the bundies thoroughly overhauled. Not a little excitement was caused by this surveillance, but, to the surprise of some, not a single Daily News was detected in any of

About II o'clock this morning, the Marshal proceeded to the office of Adams's Express, and seized 2,000 copies of The N. Y. Daily News, about 50 in a bundle, directed to Mr. Dexter; also two bundles of loyal papers directed to Mr. Callender, which were delivered promptly to that gentleman as soon as the nature of the packages was known.

FROM GEN. BANKS'S DIVISION.

FREDRICK, Md. Frilay, Aug. 23, 1861. Gen. Banks's division, writes as follows:

The health of the army is generally good. The hos pitals have but few tenants. There has been a great mprovement since leaving Sandy Hook.

Mr. Russell, the war correspondent of The London Times, took the cars at Ellicott's Mills on Tuesday morning, and proceeded toward Sandy Hook, apparently for the purpose of visiting the whole line of the Potomac defenses. There was some curiosity to eatch a glimpse of him. Remarks not delicately complimentary were uttered by some of the soldiers who had

perused his letters to The Times.

Yesterd y private Joseph Fasfand, Company B, 9th New-York, in a fit of insanity, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a musket.

The advance guard of the army is not far from this locality. Its ultimate destination is unknown.

A defection broke out in the New-York 19th vesterday morning, it being the expiration of the three months, the time for which the majority of the men claimed they bud enlisted.

A line was formed and the orders of the Governor of New-York, the determination of the Government, and the articles of war, were read to the regiment. Major Ledlie, in temporary command, addressed the regiment, and finally ordered all who choose to remain to advance three paces.

About two hundred declined, and were immediately

taken charge of by the 2d Cavalry, and subsequently disrobed of their equipments, and placed in charge the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment.

Twenty-four hours were allowed them to reconsider. and it is believed half of the disaffected will return. All the commissioned officers remained. Only two Orderly Sergeants were among the recusants.

Major Doubleday, who has been some weeks confined at Washington, from the offects of an accident to his leg, rejoined his battery in Gen. Banks's column on

During Major D.'s absence the battery has been in charge of 1st Lieut. Hall of Fort Sumter, who will probably succeed Major D. in the permanent command of the battery.

THE "JEFFERSONIAN" NEWSPAPER.

Wastonavena, Pa., Friday, Aug. 23, 1861. Deputy United States Mannial, Jenkins S. Schuyler by order of the United States Marshal, took possession of the The Jeffersonian newspaper building, with its contents, this afternoon, to await further orders from

THE TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REG. DWENT.

The Sist Massachusetts Regiment. Col. Morse, left. this city, via Norwich, at 6 o'clock this afternoon. It went with full ranks, and is fully armed and equipped.

ANOTHER SECESSION PAPER OFFICE DE-MOLISHED.

MOLISHED.
C. B. MILLIO, Obio, Friday, Aug. 20, 1961.
The Stark County Democrat, a Secondon paper, in Canton, Ohio, was last night entirely destroyed by some volunteers of that place.

A NORTH CAROLINA VESSEL CAUGHT.

Portante, Me., Friday, August 23, 1861.
The achooner Sarah Ann Rome, recently purchase by John Douglas Merridlees of Wilmingt and registered with the British Consul as the William Arthur of Liverpool, loaded with fish, beef, pork, etc., cleared for St. Thomas and sailed to-day; but information having been received, that her destination was Wilmington, N. C., she was seized down the harbon by the Collector of the Port, and surrendered to the United States Marshal under the authority of the act of August 6, confiscating property intended for insurrectionary purposes.

THE NEW STEAM SLOOP-OF-WAR TUSCA-

PUR ADRIVEIA, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861. new steam sloop-of-war Tuscarora will be sunched at its Navy-Yerd to-morrow afternoon. Her keel was laid on the 25th of June. The Tuscaora is the first of her class to to launched.

MOVEMENTS OF EASTERN TROOPS. Bosros, Friday, August 23 1scl.
The 7th Maine Regiment, from Augusta, left Port-

land this morning for the seat of war, via Boston and New-York, to the number of 950 men, fully equipped. They will arrive in New-York to-morrow morning.

The 17th Massachussetts Regiment, under the command of Licut. Col. John F. Fellows, will leave Bos ton for the sext of war this afternoon, via Norwich. The 21st Regiment, who have been detained at Worcaster, also leave this afternoon. The 19th and 20th Regiments are expected to leave to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS EN ROUTE.

Bosrov Friday, Act. 72, 1861.
The 17th Massachusetts regiment, under the com-aund of Lieut.-Col. Fellows, left here for New-York at 11 o'clock to-night, via the Worcester and Norwich

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS AND CREW CAPTURED VESSELS.

The British brig Ida arrived here to-day with Capt. Davis of the Joseph Maxwell and Capt. Freeman and crew of the Abbie Bradford of New-York, both of which vessels were captured by the privateer Sumter.

SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER PRINCE LEO-

THE TRIBURE yesterday briefly announced the seiz ure of this vessel, by officers Brown and Issaes of the Surveyor's Department, who placed an officer on board, and anchored her off the Battery, where she still remains. The mate, named Wydget, and a black seaman, an important witness, were arrested immedistely, and Capt. Wallace, who cantibusly slipped ashere at the Narrows, in order to avoid the naval police in case of difficulty, has also been taken into cusody. The Prince Leopold left Newbern, N. C., with arpentine, running the blockade, called for St. George's, Bermudas, for a new register, and thence came to New-York in eight days, bringing Bermudian papers, with printed evidence of her own conviction as an illegal trader. The mate states that he slapped on board the Prince

Leopold, Wallace, master, at Newbern, but did not know where she was going to. When they had been out to sen two days the esptain told him that they were going to Nova-Scotle. Observing, however, that the captain was not steering in that direction, he inquired the reason, when the master told him that they were bound for Bermuda to obtain a new register. Wydget alks freely, and says be would not have joined the versel had he known her destination. The negro witness endims the statement of the mate, and was equally

gnorant of the destination of the schooner. Among the articles found on board, one of the offiers discovered under a mattress in one of the berths a large nondescript flag, belonging to no known mation on the face of the earth. This fleg, no nearly as it can be described, is a burleaque on the fing generally used in the merchant marine of Engiand -a valor or a red

ground consisting of bars of red, white, and blue so arranged that the ground of the flag forms a red cross in the center. The flag is now in the Surveyor's Office, awaiting & recognition, but none of the experts who have seen it ever saw a similar flag in any service. This flag, the mate says, was hoisted whenever

the Leopold came in sight of another vessel. The schooper has a full cargo and a large deck-load of turpentine, the value of the whole cargo being esti mated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The cargo was consigned to the master, and the mate stated the the vessel and cargo belonged to a man in Charleston, 8. C. The following extracts are from The Bermuda

Royal Gazette:

ii Aug. 8, entered, schooper Leopold, Wallace, 8 days, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores; Agent, J.

"Ang. S, entered, schooner Leopold, Wallace, 8 days, Newbern, N. C., with naval slores; Agent, J. T. Boarne, esq.

"The schooner Prince Leopold, Wallace, arrived at St. George's on Thursday last, 8th inst., with a cargo of produce, in search of a market. The captain stated that he left the town of Newbern, N. C., on the list, and came up to the bar. Saw none of the blockading squadron, and so came to sea. He spoke a steamer privateer, which proved to be a Secessionist. The P. L. will obtain a British register, and proceed to sea.

"Capt. Wallace, of the Prince Leopold, reports that so far from provisions being scarce in the Southern States, they were never more abundant; butter was, however, scarce. Farming was attended to as usual, and the crops promised to be abundant. The reports at Newbern, at the time he left, relative to the progress of the war, were most gratifying to the South, and they had every confidence in their President, his generals, and the army. Beauregard was applied to by Gen. M Douald, after the battle of Mannassa, for permission to bury his dead. This Beauregard refused. After the battle of the 17th, when a similar request was granted, Gen. M Donald, instead of burying his dead, commenced throwing up earthworks. Beauregard buried his own dead, as well as that of the commy, of which latter he found graves for 10,000. Mr. Russell, the American correspondent of The London Trans, who visited Mannassas after the battle, says that the loss on the Federal side in killed and wounded must have been at least 12,000. The loss of the Confederate army was 500 killed and 1,500 wounded. The Petersburg (Va.) Express of the 25th says that the Confederate army captured 20,000 arms and 500 wagons, and also Gen. Scott's carriage, sword, and epaulettes, and the General himself narrowly escaped capture. Senator Watson, who went with the army, intended to entertials as me of his friends after the battle, narrowly escaped being made a prisoner. He escaped in the dress of a wagover."

These stories are gravely cred

egether with a romantic account of a Senator Watson's hairbreadth cecape, by assuming the guise of a wagoner.

The schooner is a common vessel, of about 100 tuns, and has on her stern only her name, without giving any port. The crew are colored. At present the veswhile the U. S. District-Attorney has libeled her as a North-Carolina vessel. Further evidence will

## LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

FORMATION OF A CAMP OF INSTRUCTION. By recent orders promulgated by the War Department, this city has been permanently organized as a United Military Department, and under the liberal ar rangements just completed considerable inducements ere held out for enlistments. The basis upon which

the recruiting service has been reorganized is as fol-

A principal office has been opened at No. 79 White street, with Col. Sackett of the 5th Cavalry as senior officer. All colonels or other officers now engaged in recruiting are required to report to Col. Sackett the number of men ephisted by them, and at present ready

rounder of men enlisted by them, and at present ready for rounder; also the number present who have been mustered and are still present; the tames of all officers in their command engaged on the recruiting service, and the location of their offices. When these reports are made the various recruiting offices will then be taken in charge by the United States, who pay office hire and all necessary expenses of the recruiting office. By the regulations which have been established, the regimental officers can obtain recruiting offices in the city or elsewhere. As soon as a recruit shats his name the officer, if mustered into the United States service, can moster a describ him. Subsistence will be immediately supplied to the recruit, the colosed being anotherized to draw a requisition for the same at the rate of one ration per day amounting to thirty cents for each man. As soon as eit or seven are cultated they will be sent to the camp where the eath of allegiance will be administered and their manus inscribed on the company roll. With each batch or equal of recruits the officer enrolling will forward a descriptive list of the menuture sent by him, namely; name in full, age, place of nativity, color of hair, eyes and complayion, and high!. As soon as enrolled by the officer subsistence and clothing will be furnished at once.

The recruit will be obliged to remain at camp until his regiment is ordered off, and in the meantline will

The recruit will be obliged to remain at compountil bis regiment is ordered off, and in the meantime will be inspected by capable drill-officers, and taught the manual of arms and squad, company, or battalion movements. The exposes of transporting recruite from the recruiting office to the place of rendezvous is to be borne by the United States, and in order to specificate reatters, the mustering officers at No. 79 Write street, have been appointed disbursing agents. All bills in accordance with the army regulations incurred for recruiting and enrollment will be paid by Cot. Sackett.

These regulations place the recruits on precipility that the paid one recruit can be

same footing as "regulars," and one recruit can be

facility as a whole company.

Get. Eabert L. Vield has been assigned to the con-Gen. Eabert L. Viele has been assigned to the com-mand of a camp which will be located at Hempstead, Long Libard. Capt. Saxtoo, U. S. A., has been assigned to the camp as Quartermaster, and here all requits from one to one hundred, or more, are to be sent by their recruiting officer. By General Orders No. 78, promulgated by the

beir commissions. Such officers as have received the certificate of the Board of Examines and be allowed 39 cents per day for each man enlisted previ-ous to inspection, the date of the callsiment to be verified before a magistrate. The period claimed shall not, however, exceed ten days. No allowance will be

not, however, exceed ten days. No allowance will be made, however, for men who are not subsequently enlisted into the service of the United States. The allowance of clothing hereafter under the State regulations shall be \$3.50 per month.

The regulations between the Government and the State, as above set forth, are likely to lead to some trouble, and it is contended that unless the system adopted by the former is discontinued or suspended for the present all recruiting under the State organization will cease. Gov. Morgan is now in correspondence with the authorities at Washington. He elsima that when a State is called upon for a quota of men no impediment abould be thrown in its way, and inalets upon his right to control the volunteer organization in this State. AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.

Among the recent appointments from this State is that of Col. John Pickell as Colonel of the 13th Regi that of Col. John Pickell as Colonel of the 18th Regi-ment New-York Volunteers. Col. P. is a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1822. He served in the regular army, as one of the officers of the 4th Artiflery, up to the year 1832, when he resigned. He was aid to Gen. Scott during the Black Hawk War and Cherokee Indian War, and was one of the most active of all the army officers during the Florida War sgainst the Seminoles. His services during the whole of the review while in the army have been severe, active, and incressint, having been in seventeen engagements. the Seminoles. His services during the Waste of the period while in the army have been severe, active, and incessant, having been in seventeen engagements. When he retired he was Chief of the Artillery, having been distinguished for his great profesency in that branch of military science. It was through the survey of Col. Pickell, while connected with the Sational Road running over the Alleganies through Western Maryland, that the great Comberland coal region was first made known to our country, by which it has been blessed and enviched in the coal which it supplies to our people. By the return of this gentleman to the service of the country in her hour of need, the hope of the people in the speedy success of the Government to put down this rebellion will be greatly strengthened. (Col. P. has for some ten years past been a resident of Allegany County, Md., during a part of which line he has been the editor a paper called The Proceture Gozette, and was an earnest and zerlous advocate of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of

General was an earnest and kernous avecage the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. His thorough knowledge of the Savage Mountain Region, which he has explored, compass in hand, and now one of the points of the rest and objection, will prove very serviceable to the Government at this investment.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

Last night Company K, the fourth German company of this regiment, was sworn into the United States service by Justice Kelly at Conrad's Elin Park. This company was raised by Captain A. W. Adams, who touned over the command to Captain Otto, accepting for himself a first Festimaney. Captain Adams is entitled to high commendation for his services in the organization of this regiment, which he took had of at the outset, presecuting the work rigorously day and

night. He organized and commanded the first company sworn into the service for nearly two months, and then turned over the command to Captain Ogle, a graduate of West Point, and until lately the Commandant of the 1st United States Dragooms in California. It is the intent in of Colond Mickeynolds, who has full authority in the matter from the War Department, to raice his command to sixteen companies. Ten companies have been organized in New-York, one in Michigan, two in Philadelphia, and one in Syracuse. One of the Philadelphia companies now in the field, under command of Captain Boyd, has already seen service, having lost one man and several wounded in a skirmish while reconscitering. The regiment was to shave moved to-day, but the Quartermaster, being unshe to afford means of transpersation, the time was delayed until to-morrow morning.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

The 17th Massachusetts Replacent, Lieut, Col. Fellows in command, may be expected by the New Haves, trainers of the mornow. They will

The 17th Massachusetts Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Fel-lows in command, may be expected by the New-Haven train early this morning. They will probably much to the Park Barracks from the depot at Twenty-seventh street, and there breakfast. The Tweaty-first Regiment, Col. Morse, may be ex-pected by the Norwich and Worcester boat this morn-ing. They will land at the foot of Verey street. The 18th Regiment, Col. Barnes, will leave Boston to night, and arrive here to-morrow morning. The "Sons of Massachusetts" will give them an appro-priate welcome, but no delay will be occasioned by a formal reception.

printe welcome, but no delay will be occasioned by a formal repeption.

THE CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS.

The New-Haven Journal of yesterday morning says: A company from Stamford, and mother from Windham County, were offered to the State on Thursday afternoon. This, as we understand it, makes twolve companies already offsred. There will be no difficulty, at this rate, in filling up the four regiments.

ments.
It is stated that over 400 men have enlisted into the 14th Infantry, United States Army, whose headquarters are at Fort Trumbull. At the New-Haven station about 70 men have been raised for the regiment.
It well officered, and promises to be one of the best in the service.

in the service.

In reference to the 1st Long Island Regiment of Volunteers, The Journal says: The Colonel of the regiment, Julius W. Adams, a graduate of West Point, was the Engineer of the New-liaven Water Workers and the Adjutant, S. M. Hogan, is from this

FORWARDING OF REGIMENTS.

FORWARDING OF REGIMENTS.

The amount of business transacted at the United States Quartermaster's office is far beyond the capa ity of the different routes leading bence to the seat of war. Transportation has been arranged for the Massachusetts regiments that are expected here to day not tomorrow. The 2d Fire Zouaves were the only troopa transported vesterday, and they might just as well have been off the day previous. Transportation for them on the Usinden and Amboy route was all arranged by the Quartermaster, and the regiment, for some frivolous purpose, delayed their movements at least 36 hours.

No arrangements were made for the transportation lanat 36 hours. other regiments that were ordered to move yes, and consequently the departure of the Cameron Ira Harris Guard, sou Lincoln Cavelry were

The movement of Col. Cochrono's regiment to the seat of war has been extended by Quartermater-Ger.
Arthur to Tuesday next, in order to enable the mon to
be armed. The departure of the Lincoln Cavalry has
also been delayed for want of transportation. Orders also been delayed for want of transportation. Orders we're issued to the following regiments to depart on the days indicated, and no further extension of time will be granted—any delay will render the Colonels liable to court-martial:

Continental Grad, Col. Perry, 5 companies, Aug. 28.

Tand Irish Regiment Cel. Rare, Aug. 29.

The Carnerou Either, Col. Betge, will probably leave to-day by the Camden and Amboy Railroad. They will leave Hoboken, where they are quartered, in the morning.

Lieut, Morris, of the Anderson Zounves, sent for-

Lieut. Morris, of the Anderson Zouaves, eent forward yesterday 22 stragglers, left behind at the time of the departure of the regiment. The Government declined to furnish transportation except at the charge of the delinquents, the amount to be deducted from the pay of the editors.

A squad of recruits for the Hawkins Zouaves left this city last evening for Baltimore, on route for Fortress Mouroe. About 75 men are yet required to complete the quote of this regiment. The constitution

plets Mouroe. About to men are yet required to com-plete the quota of this regiment. The recruiting officers for this corps represent that nearly all their re-cruits are from the ranks of the returned militia regi-ments which have just been paid off.

cats which have just been paid off.
The Flith Maine Regiment is expected to arrive this arriag by the Full River Line. They will proceed
Washington by the New-Jersey Central Railroad

via Harrisbury.

The Tenth Legion now at Newburgh, organized unger the newform of Congressman Var Wyck, will be test forward next week. The regiment now humber about 400 men. The Colonelry will probably be testdered to Isaac Wood, jr., now aid to Gen. Par-

Menter. SEVENTY-NENTH REGIMENT (RIGHLAND GUARD)

This regiment, which has had its share of trouble, now, we are happy to say, in a flourishing condition again. Col. Stevens is an able and experienced commander, a graduate at West Point, and one who has seen much service. Recruits are wanted to fill up the ranks. Rations, equipments, clotting and quar-ters, will be furnished to recruits, who will apply at the Mercer House, of Lieut. Morrison, or of A. Elliott, U. S. A., No. 7 Clinton Hall, Eighth street. CAMPING AND INSTRUCTION GROUNDS FOR OUR

In selecting grounds for the instruction of volunteers for the war, we hope the best judgment and knowledge of the suburbs of New-York will be availed of to secure sites which furnish the requisites for the successful building up of the bealth of the men. One good, strong, healthy man is worth three of those who barely

ful building up of the health of the fact. One goal, strong, healthy man is worth three of those who barely man a physician's examination; and the easiest and least expensive way to obtain strong men is to place them, during the period of drilling, upon healthy grounds, where the drainage is good and facilities for bathing conveniently at hand. Next to the e in importance, but scarcely interior, is the supplying of wholesome food, which can be abundantly furnished at the price allowed by the Government.

Inexperienced officers seeking grounds for the encapparent of recruits would do well to visit Camp Howe, at Scardaic, Westchester County, which we regard as a model camp. The tents are juiched on a ridge of land eloping down to a stream of fine water supplied by springs and furnishing an inexhaustible supply for the use of any number of men and horses for both drinking and bathing. Pure milk for the solviers' coffee comes from an adjoining farm: the beef is obtained near by, and is of the same quality as that served to the best families of the neighborhood; while the bread is made at one of the best exablisaments in the city and is often by the first families of the right of the families and is included the control of the families and the first families of the set exablisaments in the city and is of a case in its case in the families of the families and the families of the families of the families are the families of the families and the families and the families and the families of the families and the bread is made at one of the best catablishments in

the bread is under at one of the best establishments in the city, and is just such as is eaten by the first families. There is no good reason why every result under drill should not sleep on healthy ground and be fed on just such food as is given to the fiarris Light Cavalry.

The CAMERON RIFLES OFF TO-DAT.

The 2d Regiment, known as the "Camera Rifles," under command of Colonel Betge, will leave its encompanent at the old arsenal grounds, Bergen Hill, N. J., at I o'clock this afternoon, and marching through Hoboken, will cross ever into New-York by the Christopher-sire et Ferry; 'then a proceeding to Broadway, it will march to Fier No. I, and embark for Amboy on the way to the east of war.

The Cameron Rifles number over one thousand men, and it is understood that more are offering than can be

and it is understood that more are offering than can be accepted. The Germans, of whom this regiment is composed, are mostly experienced coldiers, and the principal officers are veterane. By the time of department, the men, it is believed, will be fully prepared for

Captain James Hughes's Company left Jersey City for Treaton this noon.

A regiment will leave Treaton for Washington to-THE FIRST REGIMENT GOVERNOR'S GUARD

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

In response to the patriotic appeal of the Governor of the State of New York, the Sixth Regiment N. Y. of the State of New-tork, the Sixin Regiment N. 1.

8. M. Governor's Guards, will immediately organize for the war. The nucleus of five companies under experienced and espable officers is already formed, and

perienced and capable officers in already fornest, and applications from companies or officers wishing to unite with the organization, will be received dully at the regimental bendquarters. Centre Market.

This regiment is communically Cot. Joseph C. Pinckney, and it will be remembered was among the first of the New-York State Militin that responded to the call of the President of the United States when the patient Could are the council or the president. the call of the President of the United States when the national Capital was threatened, at the commencement of the rebellion. The regiment left here on the filst of April, 1861, and did service at Amapol's and the surrounding country for twenty niles during the period of its enlistment. The men are mostly German, and well disciplined, a large number having, previous to their emigration to the country, belonged to the European armies. Col. Pinckney is an excellent officer, and is well known in the political, ecclal, and military circles of New-York.

The LONG ISLAND YOLUNTEERS.

This regiment departed for the scat of war on Thurs-

THE LONG ISLAND VOLUNTIERS.

This regiment departed for the seat of var on Thursday evening. The left wing, stationed at Fort Schuyler, came to Fort Hamilton in a steambont, and the Colonel, ascertaining that the right wing was detained at the Fort, telegraphed to Washington for further orders. The War Department sent an order directing the whole regiment to depart, and the right wing struck their tents and marched off with the other portion of the regiment. A number who were off on furlough returned to a late to go, and came to the office of the Inspector of Police for instructions, out as the police had no directions in regard to me matter, they left to obtain is formation else where.

THE EATTLE OF MANASSAS. ld Correspondence of The Lordon Times.

As no one can say what a day or a night may bring forth, particularly in time of war, I avail myself of a

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.

chance of probable quiet, such as it is, smid the rolling of drums, the braying of trumpets and bands, the noise of marching men, rolling of wagons, and general life and activity in the streets, to write some remarks on the action at Manassas or Bull Run. Of its general effects abroad, and on the North and South, a larger and perhaps a better view can be taken from Europe than on this side of the Atlantic. There is a natural and intense anxiety to learn what impression will be made abroad by the battle—for, notwithstanding the vulgar and insolent arrogance of the least reputable portion of the press in the United States, generally conducted by aliens or persons who have left Great Britain from ceuse—it is felt that the result of the action must have very strong influences over the fortunes of the contending parties, particularly in the moneymarket, to which recourse must be had in fear and trembling. It would be well not to arrive at hasty conclusions in reference to the bearing of the defeat on the actual struggle. Those who are persuaded that the North must and will subjugate the South, see in the disaster merely a prolongation of the war, a certain loss of material, or even an increment of hope in the spirit it will arouse, as they think, among the Unionists. Others regard it as an evil omen for the compromise they desire to effect, as it will give the North another insult to avenge, and inspire the South with aditional confidence. The Confederates will accept it as proof demonstrative of their faith that the North cannot conquer them, and may take it into their heads to corroborate it by an attempt to inflict on the North that with which they have been menaced by the Cabicet of Washington and its supporters. What will England and France think of it!" is the question which is a ked over and over again. The news must go forth in its most unfavorable form, and it will be weeks, it ever, before the North can set a great victory to the credit ide of its books against the Confederates. In 30 days or so the question will be answered—not hastily or angrily, in spite of provocation and offense, but in the spirit of hosorable neutrality. In the States one thing is certain—the Cabinet will resist the pressure of the mob, or be hurded out of office. If they yield to the fanatics and light battles against the wishes." Of the Cabinet, Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, is perhaps the only man who bore up against the disheartening intelligence of Mondey morning; but Mr. Seward and others made abroad by the battle-for, notwithstanding the vulgar and insolent arrogance of the least reputable

after the success. It was a sad, rude sweep of the broom to the cobweb spinners; to the spider politicians, who have been laying out warps in all directions, and are now lying in frowsy heaps among the ruins of their curious artiflees. Nothing can restore them to their places in the popular estimation; nothing could have kept them there but the rapid and complete success of their policy, and the speedy fulfillment of their prophecies. The aword they have drawn is held over their heads by the bands of some coming man whose face no one can see yet, but his footsteps are auditle, and the ground shakes beneath his tread. If Mr. Lincoln were indeed a despot, with the genius to lead or direct an army, now would be his time. All the addum which could be heaped upon him by his enemies, all the accurations that could have been preferred. North and South, have been fully urged, and he could not add to thom by leading his army to victory, while with victory would certainly come the mest unexampled popularity, and perhaps an extraordinary and prosperous tenure of power. The the most unexampled popularity, and perhaps an extraordinary and prosperous tenure of power. The campaign would be one worthy of a Napoleon, nor could it be determined by even \$500,000,000 and \$500,000 men, unless they were skillfully handled and well economized. If popular possion be excited by demagogues, and if it be permitted to affect the councils of the St re, it is easy to foreree the end, though it is not so easy to predict by what steps rain will be reached at last. The Ministers are already ordered to resign by the masters of the mob, and suffer a just panishment for their temporary submission to the chamor of the crownless mountains of the North-East. The Secretary at War, Mr. Cameron, whose brother fell at the head of his regiment in the field, is accused of making the very submission—which was, indeed, a crum it over it occurred—by the very people who aread it upon him, and there are few alimiters who everupe invective and inclustion.

The great question to be decided just now is the value of the Union rentiment in the North. Will the men and the money be forthcoming, and that soon enough to continue the war of apprecision or recuperation against the seconded States? The troops here complain of want of money, and say they are not paid. If that be so, there is proof of want of unde, which, if it lasts, will prevent the reorganization of another army, and I think it would not be safe to rely on the present

If that be so, there is pract of want or another army, lasts, will provent the reorganization of another army, and I think it would not be safe to rely on the present and I think it would not be safe to rely on the present and I think it would not be said to rely on the present army, or to depend on many of the regiments till the have been thoroughly reorganized. It must be reason bered that the United States is about to lose the ser-vices of some 80,000 men, many of whom have already vices of some 30,000 men, many of whom have already gene home. These are "three months men," called out under the President's prodomation. Whether they will callet for the term of three years, now proposed, cannot be determined; but, indging from their words, they will not do so if their present officers are continued or recommissioned. At all events, they will nearly all go home to be "mustered out of the service," as it is called at the avenue of the service. ment. It is reported in Washington that steps were taken long ugo to supply the claces of the retiring battalions, and that there were also offers of \$3 buttalions. takinous, and that there were also offers of 83 buttalious, which have been accepted by the Government, sent in as soon as the news of the disaster at Bull Run was communicated to the North. How the regiments about to leave in a day or two were sent into the field at all is one of the mysteries of the War Department.

While Congress has been passing tills of pairs and

while congress my roted property, and smeading sundry lackes in the penal code, as well as filling up rat-holes, through which conquered and run-away Secondonists night escape, in the laws and body of the Secondoniate night escape, in the laws and body of the Constitution, the conquest is suddenly deferred, and Cotton stands King on the battle-field. "We are glad of it," ery the extreme Aboltionists, "actually delighted, because now Slavery is soomed." The extreme depression which followed after the joy and delight caused by the erroneous statements of victory, complete and brilliant, has been guadually disappearing in proportion to the inactivity of the enemy or to their inability to take advantage of their success by immediate action. The funds have recovered, and men are saying, "Well, it's not so bad as it might have been." The eve of faith is turned to the future, the eye of speculation is directed on the boards of the eye of speculation is directed on the hoards of capital, and there is a firm belief that some clever percapital, and there is a firm belief that some clever per-son or another will succeed in inducing John Bull to part with a little of his surplus cash, for which he will

part with a little of his surplus cash, for which he will receive egregious percentage.

If the bulk of the capital and population of the North is thrown into this struggle, there can be but one hope for the Confederates—brilliant victories on the battlefield, which must lead to recognizion from foreign Powers. The fight cannot go on forever, and if the Confederate States meet with reverses—if their capital is occulied, their Congress dispersed, their territory (that which they claim as theirs) occupied, they must submit to the consequences of defent. In not must submit to the consequences of defent. Is not that equally true of their opposents? On what ground can the United States, which were founded on ground can the United States, which were founded on successful rebellion, claim exemption from the universal law which they did so much to establish? Whatever the feelings of the North may be now, there can be no doubt that the reverse of Managars caused deep mortification and despondency in Washington. General Scott, whether he disapproved, as it is eaid, the movement onward or not, was cer ain that the Confederates would be defeated. Every bour messengers were hurried off from the field to the end of the wire some miles away, with reports of the progress made by the troops, and every hour the telegrams brought good tidings up to 4 o chock or so, when the victory seemed decided in favor of the Federallst; at least, the impression was that they had quinted the day by driving the enemy before them. Then cause the news of the necessary rotirement of the Pederalist; at least, the impression was that they had gained the day by driving the enemy before them. Then came the news of the necessary retirement of the troops; nevertheless, it is affirmed that up to 8 o'clock in the evening Gen. Scott behieved in the alcimate success of the United States troops, who under his own immediate orders had never met with a reverse. The President, the Secretary of War, and other members of the Government, were assembled in the room where the telegraph operator was at wor? Ar into the night, and as the oracles of fate nucedle from the wires gloon gathered on their fases, and at last, grave and sileat, they retired, leaving hope behind them. It must have been to them a time of anxiety beyond words; but of old the highest honers were given to him who in calamity and disaster did not despair of the Republic. And it is to the credit of the President and his advisers that they have recovesed their faith in the u times success of their cause, and think they can subjugute the Scuth after all. If the Confederates have suffered heavily in the battle, as is believed to be the care, they may be dishertened in spite of their victory, and the news of a second uprising and levée en masse in the North may not be without an undavorable effect on their ardor. Such men as Wade Hampton, who is reported killed, leave gage in their rause not readily filled, and the number of colouels remains not readily filled, and the number of colouels remain the loss. But the raw levies are not likely to be fit able loss. But the raw levies are not likely to be fit not leave.

concern. Some of the so-called regenerate which have recently come in are mers mone, without proper equipments, uniform, or arms, others are in these respects but still no better than the troops who were leater. It is not courage fueed it be entitly which is exacting—nothing. The men of some regiments fought would obered did not. There was little or me diffuence both sees the privates of the one and those of the other; there was probably a varied distinction between the officers. The West Point callets will all be used up by the increase of the regular army of the United States to 45,000 men, just agreed upon by Congress, after some disputes between the Sexuate and the House of Representatives; and the built of the officers with military experience and education are provided for already.

The Precident is not excupt from the Lite of the unfortunate in all republics, but he has yet a good deal of the future to draw upon, and the people are amused by changes among the military commanders and by threats and pranises, tay which they will all have to pay before the quarret 'a adjusted. It is so generally asserted that Gen. Socit, did not approve the advance, for which his plans were not matured (so it is so probable, too), that it way be dileved by those who have not the greatest faith for the firmness of his character, and who think he might be Induced to give orders for the execution of ilf-conceived and haby projects, or at all events, to procapitate operations without the necessary conditions of success. It is extent the country was becoming frested and haby projects, or at all ovents, to procapitate operations without the necessary conditions of success. It is executing the compliant of the delays and inactivity of the army and of its chief, and of the pretentions of the regular officers. The solian which must always existent excession of the soliders and volutions of the country of the army and of its chief, and of the pretentions of the regular of the capable of the military propertion and the first produce o an object of attraction to the enemy, and is lying dun-gerously, if not mortally, wounded. The khode la-and Regiment has been however, the moss favored

and Regiment has been however, the most favored by the voice of praise, though many compensors are now putting in claims for at least equal above.

There are various statements in reference to the conduct of the regular cavalry and infantry. The regular officers admit that at one time the cavalry gavency but they did not break or fly; they were relead, drew up in line again, and showed frost to the enemy. The regular officers declare that it was the infantry which saved the retreat, covering it meadily is conjunction with the Germans; and the lowes of the United States Marines are not that they had a large share of the enemy after. The articlery who lost their gams speak, as artiflery will do under the circumstances, of the liferitry while deserted them, and the general officers, who must after all be the best judges, bear strong testimony to the good services and general stendil can of the regulars engaged in the action.

When the autements in the American papers are compared with the facts I am aware it will be necessary to rely a little on "character," in asking fash for what I report. There we are not a bayonst there

When the automonts in the American papers are compared with the facts I am aware it will be necessary to rely a little on "character," in asking fash for what I report. There was not a bayone charge made by the federalist infantry during the day; there was not a charge of any kind made by the Can'adara's cavalry upon any regiment of their enemy, until the latter broke. There was not a hand-to-hand encounter between any regiment. There was not a single "battery charged" or taken by the Fraderalists. There were no masked batteries in play by the former. There was no annihilation of Rebel heree by Zonavos, Fire or other. A volley fired by one tattalion emptied three saddles among a body of horse who appeared at some distance, and the infantry wrich performed the execution thea ratired. There were no desporate attragales except by those who wanted to get away. The whole matter in plain English amounts to this. The Federalists advanced slowly, but steadily, under the first of their contributes and the contributes advanced slowly, but steadily, under struggles except by those who wanted to get away. The whole matter in plain English amounts to this. The Federalists advanced slowly, but steadily, under the fire of their artillary, driving the enemy, who rarely showed out of cover, in line before thom, and gradually forced them back on the right and the center for a mile and a half toward. Mannesse. As the enemy fell back they used their artillary also, and there was a good deal of pounding at long ranges with light field guns, and some heavier rifled ordnance, the line on both sides being rarely within 500 yards of each other. On one occasion the regiments on the right were received by a marketry from the enemy which induced them to fall back, but they were rallied and led forward toward the trust. The Confederates again gave way, and the Federalists advanced once more. Again the line of the enemy appeared in front, and delivered fire. The Zonavos, as they are called, and the lith New York, which were on the flank, fell into coofmison not to be rallied, and eventually retired from the field in disorder, to use the militest term, with a contagious effect on their commades and with the loss of the gans which they were supporting. Nothing would, or could, or did stop them. Is vain they were reminded of their oatie to "avenge Ellsworth's death." Their fleg was displayed to the whole—it had lost its attractions. They ran in all directions with a speed which their fortune favored. "I tell the tale as it was told to me" by one who had more to do with them, and had better opportunity of witnessing their conduct than I had, for, as I have already stated in a previous letter, I was late on the ground, and had not been able to see much ere the retreat was ordered. Though I was well mounted, and had left Washington with the intention of returning early that night, I found fuggitives had preceded me in masses all the way, and when I crossed the Long Bridge, about II o'cleck, I was told that the city was full of those who had returned from the fight. Bat if the miserable

rederalist papers as to their strength be correct, the Retels could have easily apared 20,000 men for that parpose, with a reserve of 10,000 or 15,000 in their rear. The Chain Bridge, the fords above the Falls, were open to them—at least, there could be but little or no opposition from the disorganized forces. The colamns moving round from Fairfax to their left by Vienna would have been able carticular to their left by Vienna would have been able carticular to cross at Mathidaville; others could have been able carticular to cross at Mathidaville; others could have been able carticular to cross at Mathidaville; others could have been able carticular to cross at Mathidaville; others could have been able carticular to cross at Mathidaville; others could have been able carticular to cross at the Falls, and still there would have been able to shu up the Federalists in the cartiworks and the deposit, if not to wrest them from troops deeply affected by the rout they were witnessing. If the Confederates had the cavatry of which so much has been said, they had the cavatry of which so much has been said, they had the cavatry of which so much has been said, they had the cavatry of which so much has been said, they had the cavatry of which so much has been said, they had have thrown itself on the merry of the pursuaera, would have thrown itself on the merry of the pursuaera, if Beauregard's or Lee's force was small, as they say, if Beauregard's or Lee's force was small, as they say, if Beauregard's or Lee's force was small, as they say, if Beauregard's or Lee's force was small, as they say, if Beauregard's or Lee's force was small, as they say, if the more incomprehencible. But still it is very atrange that the viotors should not have been aware of stronge that the viotors should not have been aware of their victory—tent is, of the utter rout which followed their victory—tent is, of the utter rout which followed their victory—tent is, of the utter rout which followed their victory—tent is, of the utter rout which followed

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